

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

WE JOIN OURSELVES TO NO PARTY THAT DOES NOT CARRY THE FLAG AND KEEP STEP WITH THE MUSIC OF THE UNION.

The Weekly Gazette.

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JAMES O'NEAL.

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A LETTER FROM GEN. HALLECK TO GENERAL ROSECRANS.

The following letter from the General in-Chief, has been forwarded hence to General Rosecrans:

Headquarters of the army, }
Washington, D. C., March 8, 1863, }
Major General W. S. Rosecrans, }
Commanding, &c., Murfreesboro', Tennessee.

General: I have just received Major General J. J. Reynolds's letter of February 10, with your endorsement of February 18. The suggestion of General Reynolds and General Thomas, in regard to a more rigid treatment of all disloyal persons within the lines of your army, are approved. No additional instructions from these headquarters are deemed necessary. You have already been urged to procure your subsistence, forage and means of transportation, so far as possible, in the country occupied. This you had a right to do without any instructions.

As the commanding General in the field, you have power to enforce all laws and usages of war, however rigid and severe they may be, unless there be some act of Congress, regulation, order, or construction forbidding or restricting such enforcement. As a general rule, you must be the judge where it is best to rigidly apply these laws, and where a more lenient course is of more advantage to our cause. Distinctions, however, should always be made in regard to the character of the people in the district of country which is military occupied or passed over.

The people of the country in which you are likely to operate may be divided into three classes:

1. The truly loyal, who neither aid nor assist the Rebels, except under compulsion, but who favor or assist the Union forces. Where it can possibly be avoided, this class of persons should not be subjected to military requisitions, but should receive the protection of our arms. It may, however, sometimes be necessary to take their property, either for our own use or to prevent it falling into the hands of the enemy. They will be paid at the time the value of such property; or if that be impracticable, they will be hereafter fully indemnified. Receipts should be given for all property so taken without being paid for.

2. Those who take no part in the war, but belong to the class known in military law as *non-combatants*. In a civil war like this now waged, this class is supposed to sympathize with rebellion rather than with the Government. There can be no such thing as neutrality in a rebellion. This term is applicable only to foreign Powers. Such persons, so long as they commit no hostile act, and confine themselves to their private avocations, are not to be molested by the military forces, nor is their property to be seized except as a military necessity. They, however, are subject to forced loans and military requisitions, and their houses to billet for soldiers' quarters, and to appropriations for temporary military uses. Subject to these impositions, the non-combatant inhabitants of district of country military occupied by one of the belligerents are entitled to the military protection of the occupying forces.

But while entitled to such protection, they incur very serious obligations—obligations differing in some respects from those of civil allegiance, but equally binding. For example, those who rise in arms against the occupying army, or against the authority established by the same, are war Rebels or military traitors, and incur the penalty of death. They are not entitled to be considered as prisoners of war when captured. Their property is subject to military seizure and military confiscation. Military treason of this kind is broadly distinguished from the treason defined in constitutional and statutory courts. Military treason is a military offence, punishable by the common laws of war. Again, persons belonging to such occupied territory, and within the military lines of the occupying forces, can give no information of the occupying power without proper authority. To do so, the party not only forfeits all claim to protection, but subjects himself or herself to be punished either as a spy or a military traitor, according to the character of the particular offence.

Our treatment of such offences and such offenders has hitherto been altogether too lenient. A more strict enforcement of the laws of war in this respect is recommended. Such offenders should be made to understand the penalties they incur, and to know that these penalties will be rigidly enforced.

3. Those who are openly and avowedly hostile to the occupying army, but who do not bear arms against such forces. In other words while claiming to be non-combatants, they repudiate the obligations tacitly or impliedly incurred by the other inhabitants of the occupied territory.

Such persons not only incur all the obligations imposed upon other non-combatant inhabitants of the same territory, and are liable to the same punishment for offences committed, but they may be treated as prisoners of war, and be subjected to the rigors of confinement, or to expulsion as combatant enemies.

I am of opinion that such persons should not, as a general rule, be permitted to go at large within our lines. To force those capable of bearing arms to go within the lines of the enemy, adds to his effective force; to place them in confinement will require guards for their safe keeping, and this necessarily diminishes our active forces in the field.

You must determine in each particular case which course will be most advantageous.

We have suffered very severely from this class, and it is time that the laws of war should be more rigorously enforced against them. A broad line of distinction must be drawn between friends and enemies—between the loyal and disloyal.

The foregoing remarks have reference to military status and military offences under the laws of war.—They are not applicable to civil offences under the Constitution and general laws of the land.

The laws and usages of civilized war must be your guide in the treatment of all classes of persons of the country in which your army may operate, or which it may occupy, and you will be permitted to decide for yourself where it is best to act with rigor, and where best to be more lenient.

You will not be troubled with minute instructions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. W. Halleck, General in-Chief.

WEDDING IN CAMP.

Yesterday was a gala day in the camp of one of the brigades stationed here, or, as one of the officers present pronounced it, a 'gal-a-day.' The occasion was the marriage of Capt. Daniel Hart, Company E, 7th Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, to Miss Helen A. Lammond of Washington D. C. Capt. H., is one of the most popular officers of the brigade, and his friends were determined that nothing should be wanting to make the day one of unalloyed happiness. The Camp, in anticipation of the event, had been beautifully decorated with evergreens and every preparation made to give eclat to the affair. At precisely noon the regiment was drawn up, forming three sides of a hollow square, fronting the canopy under which the ceremony was to take place, when, the band playing, 'Hail to the Chief,' General Hooker, with his Staff, followed by a large number of general officers, among whom were Generals Sickles, Barry, Burney, Scott, Carr, Rives, Parlett, Ward and others proceeded to occupy a position on the left of an altar, temporarily for the occasion, and formed of drums placed one upon another.

Everything being in readiness, the bridal party, consisting of the groom and bride, with Colonel Francine and Lieutenant Colonel Price as groomsmen, and Miss Ida Lammond (a sister of the bride) and Miss Mollie Lewis, of Philadelphia, escorted by a guard of honor (twelve officers of the regiment) advanced to the canopy where the wedding Chaplain of the regiment, Rev. Dr. Rose, performed the marriage ceremony in the impressive Episcopal form. As the party advanced to their position they were received by the regiment at a present arms. After the marriage ceremony had been performed—and this included the reading of the license granted by the Clerk of the county of Washington, D. C., and approved by the Military Commandant of this District, and the witnessing of the marriage certificate, which was signed by all the prominent officers present—another very interesting ceremony took place viz.—the presentation of a medal to the Rev. Dr. Rose. The medal was one which the members of Company E had caused to be manufactured as a token of their esteem for him and his bravery, as exhibited especially at the battle of Williamsburg, where, combining the offices of Surgeon and Chaplain, he displayed great gallantry and devotion in his attention to the wounded, receiving two slight wounds upon that occasion. The presentation was made by Gen. Hooker in behalf of the company in one of his brief but expressive speeches.—The worthy recipient gratefully acknowledged the compliment, and the whole party adjourned to a dinner which had been prepared by the officers of the regiment—a dinner that would vie with the finest 'set out' of our friends at home.

The sight of the table would have surprised those who expect to find nothing in the army but 'hard tack' and salt pork.

After dinner the tables were cleared and the pavillion prepared for a grand ball in the evening. Some twenty young ladies had accompanied the bride from Washington, and this number was increased by the presence of a number of the wives of officers who are visiting their husbands in camp, making as fine a collection of youth and beauty as has ever been witnessed in this part of the Old Dominion.

During the evening there was quite a display of fireworks, including a number of rockets, the sight of which must have puz-

zled the rebels amazingly, and I venture the assertion they attributed it to every other cause than the right one.

The festivities continued until the "small hours," and the company separated each declaring it was the happiest wedding they had ever attended—the married people each making one exception.

Major General Sickles gives an entertainment to the party this evening, and the party will return to Washington to-morrow or the day following upon a special train and boat.

The novelty of the affair, and the magnificent scale upon which it has been conducted have made it one of the events of the war, and an event which will long be remembered by those who were participants.

Life in Richmond.

We have before us several numbers of the Richmond journals, and from them gather some curious hints of what daily life is in the South under the despotism established by Davis and his fellow rebels. Almost every article in these papers relates in some way or another to the war. In one column of the Enquirer we find a number of advertisements classified under the general head 'Rewards.' These rewards are not for lost dogs or pocket-books, but for 'deserters.' Deserters from Virginia, from Georgia, from North Carolina deserters from cavalry, infantry and artillery, Irishmen, Germans and Americans are advertised in considerable variety in these papers, and sometimes with a certain vindictiveness; as, for instance, Captain W. H. Clements, Tenth Virginia cavalry, with two of his men deserters and thieves, and gives notice to all the members of his company now absent on any pretext whatever, that if they do not return by a certain date, he will treat them similarly.

Another large part of the advertising columns of our Richmond contemporaries is taken up with notices headed 'To Conscripts' or 'To all persons between the ages of eighteen and forty years,' commanding all such, under severe penalties, to report themselves at once to the recruiting officers and threatenin' to treat all who do not report as deserters. Robert E. Binford, Thomas J. Hordgrove and E. Francis announce as important to conscripts stragglers and deserters, in a long advertisement that they have been appointed recruiting officers. Whatever part of the paper we turn to, these notices to conscripts and deserters stare us in the face, so that it would seem to be not less difficult to keep men in the army than to get them there. There are also advertisements for substitutes, and particularly for 'reliable substitutes,' such we suppose, as will not run away when they get their price.

Military books make up the few literary announcements. West & Johnston, 145 Main street, advertise as new ready, Jomini's Hand Book for the practice of War, translated by M. F. Perdigan, attached to the staff of Brig. Gen. H. A. Wise. Also, 'Infantry Tactics, or Rules for the exercise and manoeuvres of the Confederate States Infantry in the Evolutions of the Line,' compiled, arranged and adapted to Hardee's drill, by Colonel John H. Richardson, late of the Provisional Army of the Confederate States. Containing 12 beautifully lithographed plates. Price \$8.

J. W. Randolph announces the Military Laws of the Confederate States.

Wm. Smith (Extra Billy) addresses five paragraphs through the daily journals, to the voters of Virginia, to tell them that, in obedience to the request of many friends, he is candidate for Governor.

G. G. Griswold, commissioner, puts us in mind that the South is fighting for liberty by a notice that he will sell immediately sixteen likely slaves, consisting of men, women and children. Also, all the farming implements and household and kitchen furniture.

The financial column announces gold selling at 220 to 225. Bank notes are held at 25 per cent. premium for Virginia and North Carolina, and 40 per cent. for Georgia and South Carolina.

CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.